

Urban Services Planning
Professor Debapratim Pandit
Department of Architecture and Regional Planning
Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur
Lecture 53
Urban Poverty Alleviation

(Refer Slide Time: 00:25)

The slide features a blue header with the NPTEL logo and the text "NPTEL ONLINE CERTIFICATION COURSES". Below this, the course title "Urban Services Planning" is displayed, followed by the instructor's name "Dr. DEBAPRATIM PANDIT" and affiliation "ARCHITECTURE AND REGIONAL PLANNING, IIT KHARAGPUR". The module and lecture titles are "Module 11: Municipal Social Services" and "Lecture 53 : Urban Poverty Alleviation" respectively.

CONCEPTS COVERED

- Urban Poverty Alleviation
- No Poverty in ULBs
- National Mission for Financial Inclusion(NMFI)/ Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)
- Zero Hunger in ULBs
- Public Distribution System
- National Health Mission: Poshan Abhiyan

A small video inset of the professor is visible in the bottom right corner of the slide.

Welcome back in lecture 53, we will talk about Urban Poverty Alleviation. So, the different concepts that we will cover are on Urban Poverty Alleviation. And we will look into how to implement no poverty programs in ULBs. Then we will talk about the national mission for Financial Inclusion or the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana then we will talk about how to reduce or how to achieve Zero Hunger in ULBs, then, we will talk about the public

distribution system and finally, the national health mission are also known as Poshan Abhiyan.

(Refer Slide Time: 01:07)

Urban Poverty Alleviation

SDG 1: No poverty
SDG 2: Zero hunger

SDG1 Targets:

- Eradicate extreme poverty
- Reduce poverty by at least 50%
- Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems
- Equal rights to ownership, basic services, technology, and economic resources
- Build resilience to environmental, economic, and social disasters
- Mobilization of resources to end poverty
- Establishment of poverty eradication policy frameworks at all levels

SDG 2 Targets:

- Ending hunger and improving access to food
- Ending all forms of malnutrition
- Agricultural productivity
- Sustainable food production systems and resilient agricultural practices
- Genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals
- Investments, research and technology addressing trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets and food commodity markets and their derivatives

(Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sustainable_Development_Goals)

NPTEL

Now, when we talk about urban poverty alleviation, we have already talked about that this goes hand in hand with urban economic and social development. So, SDG 1 and SDG 2 relates to no poverty and Zero Hunger, but at the same point of time, some of the schemes that we will discuss, we have already mentioned them in the previous lecture, where we have talked about overall social development.

Particularly SDG 1 talks about eradication of extreme poverty, so that we have to make sure that people do not suffer from extreme poverty. So, that is the first target. Of course, it takes time to reduce poverty suddenly a city or a country cannot become rich, but we can at least try to reduce eradicate the extreme poverty part, so that people have at least certain basic necessities of life.

So, in general poverty to reduce poverty by at least 50 percent that means bringing the people under poverty, certain levels of poverty, like certain below poverty line and all people to make it half of that to make it reduced by 50 percent implement Nationally Appropriate social protection system again, these are national programs, but again implemented at a ULB level, equal rights to ownership, basic services, technology and economic resources, this is again looks into equality of people.

Build resilience to environmental, economic and social disaster, who are the ones who suffer the most from any kind of disaster, so that we have to be very careful about. Then

mobilization of resources to end poverty and establishment of poverty eradication policy frameworks at all levels. So, these are means to work targets for this particular SDG 1.

For SDG 2 the targets are more or less linked, you can say ending hunger and improving access to food. Of course, if you have money, then you can buy food. So, poverty and hunger is related, ending all forms of malnutrition. This is where certain kinds of groups certain vulnerable groups like people living in slums or people with sub below poverty line people, their baby malnutrition, there is a lot of malnutrition and that is leading to stunted growth among the children and all.

So, that has to be looked into, Agri then coming to agricultural productivity, sustained food production system genetic diversity of seeds. So, these are more or less considerations at the country level, not at the ULB level. And finally, Investment Research and Technology addressing trade restrictions and distortion, which is more about how the world operates or how the world trades between each other. So, those concepts has to be adressed. Again, these are not directly related with a task at the ULB so responsibilities of ULB. So, we must be discussed about malnutrition, food access or product poverty reduction in urban areas.

(Refer Slide Time: 04:03)

No poverty in ULBs
End poverty in all its forms everywhere

- > **Universal Access:**
 - Housing and homeless shelters
 - Water and Sanitation
 - Jobs and Employment
 - Financial services
 - Social protection (community kitchens, help-lines)
 - Wage entitlements information
 - Redress mechanisms and legal aid
- > **Self-help groups**
- > Women's employment, access to finance, ownership and control of resources
- > Schemes specifically for Urban poor, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, minorities and women
- > **Income generation** (Career counselling, skill training, Entrepreneurship activities, Availability of decent jobs and employment)
- > Resilience to extreme climate events and other environmental shocks
- > Participation of all social groups in
 - Needs assessment
 - Social services planning and implementation
 - Monitoring and evaluation

(Source: United Nations, 2018)

The slide features a blue and white color scheme with a background of faint icons representing various social and economic concepts. A small video inset in the bottom right corner shows a man speaking. The NPTEL logo is visible in the bottom left corner.

Now, ending poverty in ULBs ofcourse, some of it can be only happened when the every people have a job for that skill has to be developed. So, we have discussed that in the previous lecture skill development and provision of job and all. But in general, people should have universal access to housing and homeless shelters, water and sanitation, jobs and

employment, financial services, social protection, wage entitlements information and redress mechanisms and legal aid.

So, that means everybody in our society should have access to legal aid if he wants that means if certain bad things happens to a person, he should immediately get a legal aid that should not be any hindrance to get that. Similarly, every person should know what he is entitled to get from his salary as wage.

So, all these are basic requirements for a society that has to be ensured. So, this is the first target you can say. Then formation of Self help groups that means sometimes you have to generate people have to come together to get certain services or avail certain services. So, for that creation of self help groups is important.

Women's employment access to finance, ownership and control of resources. Why women's because womens are the you can say they tie the entire family together women are the ones if it is proven that if a job is given to a woman, the entire family benefits unlike if it is given to the male sometimes it may not benefit the entire family.

So, it should improve woman's employment, access to finance, ownership all this things has to be looked into. Schemes specifically for urban poor Schedule castes, Schedule tribes, minorities and women. So, these are the specific schemes for the vulnerable groups, then income generation via carrier counseling, skilled trading enthrapreneurship.

So, we have discussed this in the previous lecture, resilience to extreme climate events and other environmental shocks. Like for example, in case of cyclones, the poor people are the ones who mostly suffer. So, how to build systems so, that they can or how to build services, which will be able to make them take care of this particular shocks, or they can overcome the shocks.

Then participation of all social groups in needs assessment that what the society requires what sort of programs has to be implemented, Social Services planning and implementation and monitoring and evaluation of the services that are being provided. So, that means all social groups should participate in determining what should be provided in the actual provision of services and for monitoring of those services.

(Refer Slide Time: 06:53)

No poverty in ULBs

Data, Maps and Tracking in ULBs

- > Identify urban poor, slum-dwellers, destitute and others who are critically vulnerable to shocks and disasters
- > Data and maps on spaces and incidence of discrimination against women, SCs, STs, minorities and persons with disabilities
- > Identification of new relevant technologies and opportunities for involving businesses, NGOs, and other stakeholders

Actions and awareness

- > Pro-poor Urban Planning
- > Operational guidelines for care and protection of destitute and vulnerable groups
- > Convergence of ULB funds and programs
- > Urban poverty surveys and vulnerability assessments at ward and municipal levels, including specific data on marginalized groups
- > Train and capacitate urban service providers to reduce harassment of poor

(Source: United Nations, 2018)

NPTEL

So, what can we do at the ULB level of course, we have to gather data create maps and we have to also track certain measures. So, first job is to identify who are the urban poor, what should be the criteria to determine the urban poor, slum dwellers distributes and others who are critically vulnerable to shocks and certain shocks and disaster so that we can reach them in case of a disaster, we know exactly where to reach with the aid or whom to safeguard.

Data and maps on spaces and incidence of discrimination against domain SC, STs, minorities and persons with disability. This will also help us to understand and eventually reduce this kind of discrimination practices and identification of new and relevant technologies and opportunities for involving businesses, NGOs and other stakeholders.

So, in most urban planning at the ULB level, the planning should be proper that means, we should have good definite considerations for the poor people, we cannot plan only for the rich. Then operational guidelines for care and protection of distitutes and vulnerable groups in that urban area. Convergence of ULB funds and programs how to bring together different funds and programs to help the poor. Urban poverty surveys and vulnerability assessment at ward and municipality level including specific data on marginalized groups.

So, service has to be done so that we gather data to know whom to reach with certain programs and certain schemes. Then train and capacitate urban service providers to reduce harassment of poor.

For example, poor are harassed for availing any kind of urban services either you go to the police station or you go to the electric company every time the poor suffers, why because

they are not literate, many of them are not literate, many of them do not know the difference, different the procedures, they are not very open to this kind of new technologies and also all this creates a lot of hurdles. And that leads to their harassment so there has to be specific capacity training of the staff or the urban service providers so that this kind of harassment could be prevented.

(Refer Slide Time: 09:13)

National Mission for Financial Inclusion (NFI) / Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)

- To ensure universal banking access (Financial services: Credit, Insurance, Banking/ Savings & Deposit Accounts, Remittance, Pension)
- Saving account can be opened in any bank branch or business correspondent (Bank Mitra) outlet with Zero balance
- Cheque book or A.T.M will require minimum balance criteria

PM Jeevan Jyoti Bima
Provides life insurance worth Rs 2 Lakhs at just Rs 436 per year.
Age group of 18 to 50 years (life cover up to age 55)

PM Suraksha Bima Yojana
Provides accident insurance worth Rs 2 Lakhs at just Rs 20 per year

Atal Pension Yojana
Provides a pension of up to Rs 5000 a month depending on the contribution.
Age group of 18 to 40 years

(Source: [https://financialservices.gov.in/insurance-divisions/Government-Sponsored-Socially-Oriented-Insurance-Schemes/Pradhan-Mantri-Jeevan-Jyoti-Bima-Yojana\(PMJJBY\)](https://financialservices.gov.in/insurance-divisions/Government-Sponsored-Socially-Oriented-Insurance-Schemes/Pradhan-Mantri-Jeevan-Jyoti-Bima-Yojana(PMJJBY)))
(Source: [https://financialservices.gov.in/insurance-divisions/Government-Sponsored-Socially-Oriented-Insurance-Schemes/Pradhan-Mantri-Suraksha-Bima-Yojana\(PMSBY\)](https://financialservices.gov.in/insurance-divisions/Government-Sponsored-Socially-Oriented-Insurance-Schemes/Pradhan-Mantri-Suraksha-Bima-Yojana(PMSBY)))
(Source: <https://financialservices.gov.in/pension-reforms-divisions/Atal-Pension-Yojana>)

NPTEL

So, certain protection measures for the urban poor. This could, the national mission for Financial Inclusion or the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana is designed at a certain protection measures. So, this targets to ensure universal banking access. Now, if a banking access is given, then only everything else that comes along with it like provision of credit, insurance, all these things can be provided.

So, first job is to provide bank accounts to everybody. So, this could help in getting pension eventually so that the same accounts will be used for pension, remittance, at savings and deposits for these people. So, this could be opened in any bank branch or via some facilitators such as bank mitras or certain outlets at the community level, which would be created by this kind of facilitators like this bank mitra outlets and this kind of account should be opened with zero balance, but only in case a person wants to have an ATM services or wants to use checkbooks, then he can use here to deposit certain amount of minimum balance.

So, that those banks could be also able to meet those costs for providing this kind of services. But for other people, if they just want to do transactions at the bank, everything is free. So, 3 primary schemes, which comes under this particular Yojana, that is PM Jeevan Jyoti Bima,

which provides life insurance worth rupees 2 lakhs for just at rupees 436 rupees per year and age group covered is 18 to 50 years and the life cover is given till age of 55 years.

Then PM Suraksha Bima Yojana that is to provide accident insurance of 2 lakhs for just 20 rupees per year and finally, Atal Pension Yojana for poor people which provides pension up to rupees 5000 a month depending on the contribution. And people from age group 18 to 40 years can have this particular pension scheme.

So, that is how government can create certain kind of social securities. So, that people can at least have these are the safeguards that we can provide to society so, that we can give a more healthy or a more satisfying life to the different poor people.

(Refer Slide Time: 11:39)

Zero Hunger in ULBs

End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

This can be achieved through an comprehensive approach integrating food distribution programs with other sectoral programs related to health services and education.

Data and Monitoring in ULBs

- > Growth monitoring of children under 6 years
- > Coverage of pregnant and lactating women, adolescent girls under ICDS supplementary nutrition program (Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme)
- > Take home rations for children under 3 years, pregnant and lactating mothers
- > Quality mid-day meals at schools
- > Public Distribution System (PDS): Distribution of food grain at affordable prices
- > Credible data (even real-time) and regular review

(Source: United Nations, 2018)

The slide features a blue header and footer with white text. The main content is on a white background with a blue border. There are decorative icons of a gear and a person on the right side. A small video inset of a man is visible in the bottom right corner of the slide area.

Then coming to Zero Hunger in ULBs, this is another target, SDG target in hunger at food security and improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. So, this can be achieved through integrating food distribution programs and food distribution programs like ration programs in India.

These are where we distribute food to the poor people at a subsidized rate of course, at but this has to be linked with other programs also such as programs related with health services where sometimes we nutritional supplements and all these things are given to the kids and all. And also the education programs where at the schools we provide midday meals or we provide ration at the schools and so on. So, all this can be linked together. So, that overall people are not, people do not have to, not subjected to hunger that means at least the basic necessities should be provided to people.

So, what can the ULB do at the ULB level we can do growth monitoring of children under 6 years to see that people at different parts of the city or at certain areas of the city they are growing at the way they should be. So, for that we have to cover pregnant and lactating woman, adolescent girls, and they could be covered under the ICDS supplementary nutrition program, integrated Child Development Service scheme where nutritional supplements are given for these people.

Then taking operations for children under 3 years from schools and by pregnant and lactating mothers. So, these rations are provided at home directly, then quality midday meals at schools public distribution system distribution of food grains at affordable prices and credible data and even real time data and regular review of this distribution system.

That means if the subsidies grains which are provided by the government, is it really reaching the poor people or the people whom they are designed to reach or who deserve actually. So, that has to be looked into via this data, in the ULB via this kind of monetary has to be done.

(Refer Slide Time: 13:58)

Zero Hunger in ULBs

Actions and awareness

- Enrollment of Families under Public Distribution Scheme (PDS)
- Enrollment of children, pregnant women and adolescent girls under the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)
- Enrollment of elderly people under Old Age Pension Scheme
- Information, education and communication (IEC) on nutrition education
- System of community support for nutrition for vulnerable groups (especially pregnant and lactating women, adolescent girls, child under 3 and elderly)
- Sustainable Urban/Roof-Top Agriculture Farms
- Locally available nutritious food
- Campaigns on Breastfeeding
- Capacity for adaptation to climate change

(Source: United Nations, 2018)

The slide features a blue header, a white background with a faint tree graphic, and a small inset photo of a man in the bottom right corner. Logos for NPTEL and other organizations are visible at the bottom.

So, the different actions that the ULB can take directly, it can first check, it can enroll families under the public distribution schemes. So, that means which people are eligible for this kind of public distribution schemes that could be facilitated that could be verified and then this could be sponsored by the ULB.

Enrollment of children, pregnant women and adolescent girls under the integrated child development scheme. So, again, whom to enroll, who to provide this kind of services that to determine and even eventual provision of the services could be done at the ULB level.

Enrollment of elderly people under the old age pension scheme. So, we will discuss this later also. Information education and communication on nutrition education. So, these are awareness campaigns that can be conducted by the ULB so that people are aware of nutrition requirements of the children and other groups.

System of community support poor nutrition for vulnerable groups. So, there has to be some programs designed maybe via the primary health centers via the wellness centers. So, that pregnant or lactating women adolescent child, children under 3 and elderly or maybe via this, this ICDs program, they are having support nutritional support.

Urban, roof-top agriculture farms could be set up locally available nutritious food, so that we get good food in urban areas, then campaigns on breastfeeding of children and capacity for adaptation to climate change. So, these are some of the aspects which can be covered. When we talk about eradication, eradicating hunger in the ULB levels, at the level of ULB, sorry.

(Refer Slide Time: 15:52)

Public Distribution system

- National Food Security Act, 2013, Mid-Day Meal scheme and other welfare schemes
- FCI and state agencies procure food grains from farmers
- Procurement at Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) notified by the government
- Distributed through fair price shops under the public distribution system
- Subsidized prices for economically weak

☐ Department of Food and Public Distribution (procurement, storage, and distribution of food grains)

☐ Department of Consumer Affairs (awareness regarding consumer rights, protecting consumer interests, implementation of standards, and preventing black marketing)

Issues

- Leakages in PDS: Intended beneficiaries not getting food
- Exclusion errors: % of poor entitled households without PDS cards
- Inclusion errors: Undue benefits by ineligible households

Solutions

- Realtime tracking of vehicles using GPS
- Electronic weighing machines and GPRS enabled handheld billing machine
- Realtime update of central data base

Source: PRS, Demand for Grants 2020-21 Analysis : Food and Public Distribution

Now, coming to the public distribution system in India, it was established by the National Food Security Act in 2013. And along with this, we have the midday meal scheme and the other welfare schemes which are looking into supporting people with nutrition or food and usually the food Corporation of India and other different state agencies, they are the ones who procure food grains directly from the farmers.

And they procure the food grains at a minimum support price guarantee, so that the farmers are also benefited at once this food grains are procured then they are distributed via their price shops under the public distribution system that much subsidized rates.

So, this could be either subsidized from the state government or from the central government as well. So, usually the economically weak are the ones who get this kind of food grains at subsidized prices and the Department of Food and public distribution, Department of Food these are the ones who are responsible for procurement, storage and distribution of food grains.

Whereas Department of Consumer Affairs looks into the aspects where consumers they make aware like what are the consumer rights, they protect the consumer interest, they also set up standards for this kind of services, and also prevents black market.

So, you can see that this kind of distribution system has to be approached from 2 sides, one is to make sure that we design a good distribution system and on the other side, it has to be looked into from the consumer side where we see the consumers are protected, we should see that the good rates are not stolen, we should see that there is no black marketing or holding of food grains and so on. So, from both sides, we have to monitor this system and this is done at the ULB level of course.

Some of the issues with this kind of public food distribution system are leakages in the PDS system where intended beneficiaries do not get the food because of damage to the food or pilferage of the food and so on. Some is due to exclusion errors, that is some poor households who are entitled who are supposed to get this food, they are not entitled they do not have PDS cards.

So, that means this has these people have to be entitled these people have to be given this PDS cards are all or there are inclusion errors as well, where people who are not supposed to get these benefits, but they are unduly getting these benefits. Maybe they were earlier they belong to this category, but now they are well off but still they are availing this kind of rations and so on. So, this has to be checked and we have to make sure that deserving gets benefits.

So, this kind of checking can be done at the Urban level. For example, we can put real time GPS trackers in the vehicles, we can see the food grains distribution vehicles where they are traveling so that they are we know that some illegal activity is not happening.

Then we can use electronic weighing machine which are GPRS enabled and along with that, we have got GPRS enabled handed billing machines, so that when people are being sold this

kind of goods, they are given the exact amount in terms of weight and also the payment they are making. So, that could be determined. So, we know exactly how much is being sold.

So, the shops which try to bend the process or they want to do some illegal activity they can be prevented from doing that. And this could be this is a real time system they can be the data can be updated and put into the central database as well. So, that is how the entire system could be monitored at real time and we can prevent this kind of pilferages and so on.

(Refer Slide Time: 19:53)

National Health Mission: Poshan Abhiyan

Vision: Malnutrition free India by 2022
Ministry of **Women and Child Development (MWCD)**

- Reduction of **stunting, undernutrition, anemia** (among young children, women and adolescent girls) through using and improving **Anganwadi Services**
- **Holistic development and adequate nutrition** for pregnant women, mothers and children

Coverage: More than 10 crore people

- 315 districts in 2017-18,
- 235 districts in 2018-19 and
- remaining districts in 2019-20.

Target: Reduce Stunting by 2% p.a.
From 38.4% (NFHS-4) to 25% by 2022

- **Convergence of Schemes** from multiple departments addressing malnutrition
- **ICT based Real Time Monitoring system** through incentives to Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) to use digital tools
- **Elimination of registers** used by AWWs
- **Height recording of children at the Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)**
- **Social Audits**
- **Nutrition Resource Centres**
- **Involvement of masses** through Jan Andolan

[Source: <https://www.india.gov.in/spotlight/poshan-abhiyan-pms-overarching-scheme-holistic-nourishment>]

Then coming to the National health mission or the Poshan Abhiyan. This is focused on making India free from malnutrition by the year 2022. So, this was initiated by the Ministry of Women and child development. So, this was focused towards reduction of stunting among children under nutrition and anemia, among children, women and adolescent girls and usually the anganwadi services are availed, so, that this kind of programs could be taken up and holistic development adequate nutrition are offered to the pregnant mothers and children through this particular program.

So, the target was to cover 315 districts by 2017-18 then 235 district by in 2018-19 and the every other district by 2020. So, the target was to reduce stunting by 2 percent per annum or overall target was to reduce it from existing 38.4 percent to 25 percent by 2022. So, that is a target for reducing stunted development among children.

So, to do this at the ULB level, ICT based real time monitoring system was given to Anganwadi workers to measure the growth of children. So, all this data was tracked and registers, you earlier registers were used by the Anganwadi workers. So, these are eliminated

several departments which are doing work on malnutrition, they are brought together health departments and other departments and overall the scheme there is convergence of the scheme so, that eventually, the beneficiaries are benefited.

Then height recording of children at the Anganwadi centers so that we can measure stunted growth or so on, certain social audits, nutrition resource centers, where people are given information about nutrition and so on, and info and overall involving the masses through Jan Andolan.

So, these are some of the salient features of this particular program, which has been adopted. So, these are as you can see, that all these programs, these are several government programs, these are set up from time to time. So, this is the target was 2022 maybe this will get extended or new programs would come.

So, each of these program has got some targets to eliminate hunger or eliminate malnutrition or eliminate certain kinds of stunting or reduce stunting. So, each program has this kind of targets based on the different SDG goals are based on the goals set by our Constitution and the (())(22:43) we have to provide this kind of services, we have to provide general services as well as we have to conduct this kind of special programs, so that we can achieve certain targets.

So, that is how we have to design eventually, in future also this kind of schemes which should be designed. So, depending on this strategies, or how the schemes are implemented, and all future schemes can also be designed as well as implemented.

(Refer Slide Time: 23:11)

REFERENCES

1. United Nations (2018), Sustainable Development Goals and Urban Local Bodies: The future we want
2. United Nations (2022), The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2022
3. Sustainable Development Goals(Wikipedia) (Link: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sustainable_Development_Goals)

NPTEL

CONCLUSIONS

- Eradicating extreme poverty and hunger are key to a country's and society's development.
- The role of ULBs is that of a facilitator for implementing various government schemes and programs.

NPTEL

So, these are some of the references that you can study. To conclude eradicating extreme poverty and hunger are key to countries and societies development. The role of ULB is that of a facilitator for implementing various government schemes and programs. And again, there has to be constant and sustained effort from the ULB part to do this kind of programs. Thank you.